

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY JUNE 13

EFFECT OF THE ORIENTAL WAR.

There seems now to be a prospect for peace in the Orient. It was a necessity for civilization that Russia should be humiliated. Her ascendancy in the Orient would have been a revival of mediaevalism. Down to the present moment, with a vast and diversified population, with almost illimitable internal resources, with means of development such as few nations possess, she has undergone a steady process of defeat, at the hands of an Asiatic power backed by the moral sentiment of Christendom.

Japan is a historical phenomenon. Her incorporation into the Great Powers is an unquestionable fact, but the most inexplicable fact on record. The contrast between the Japanese empire of 1854 and the Japanese empire of 1905, when practically realized, is marvelous. The foundations of the government are undisturbed. The personal devotion of the people to their emperor and his ancestors has grown even more intense, as illustrated by the remarkable dispatch of Togo when he was congratulated on his recent naval victory.

Without revolutionary changes or tendencies, however, the adoption by Japan, within half a century, of the most advanced elements of human progress has brought a new and most important factor to bear upon the future. A constitution has been framed, and the visible government is essentially a limited monarchy. Education has been diffused with unexampled system and precision. Knowledge has been drafted from all parts of America and of Europe.

Today Japan stands in the forefront. Russia has fallen back to the rear, from which she may emerge when her present chaos has been reduced to order. The most interesting point for immediate consideration is the effect which this vast addition to the forces of progressive nations is to produce. And a most favorable sign, manifested by Japan, during the entire war, is her uniform moderation, in the midst of successes that might have inspired the most brilliant visions of conquest.

The treaty relations between Japan and the United States and between Japan and Great Britain are important, but not so important as their mutuality of interest and of aspiration, which rests upon a basis at once intellectual and material. Great Britain, almost an ancient monarchy, yet in many aspects more democratic than any other existing nation, is today one of the dominant factors in the affairs of the globe.

The necessary deduction from present conditions is that the United States, Great Britain and Japan are united in bearing the burdens of the white man and of the brown man, and in meeting the demands of the twentieth century, especially in relation to the Pacific and the Orient, which, it is universally conceded, is to be the scene of the most fruitful activity.

ANTI-LEPROSY.

Leprosy ought to be curable. If every bane has its antidote, there is one somewhere for the rotting plague; but the trouble is that medical science has never applied itself to as thorough a study of the disease as it has of those maladies which are common to all countries and climates and which affect huge populations.

It is going to be different now. At the Molokai leprosarium, the United States Government will place able investigators who will do nothing but study the white scourge and seek means of curing or preventing it. They will attack the dreadful malady as Jenner attacked smallpox. Every known remedy will be tried and more will be sought. At last and for the first time in history, the lepers will have a chance.

The Advertiser believes that much might be done, in the way of prevention by the public schools of Hawaii, in inculcating the simple rules of cleanliness by which the spread of the disease among the Hawaiians might be checked. There ought to be a hygienic course, with direct reference to the visible causes of leprosy, in every island school, the teacher urging the danger of contact with the unclean, and of hiding cases of the disease, of living in the same houses with suspects, together with the need of frequent bathing and housecleaning.

A concerted effort by the Territory and the United States might be the means, in a few years, of removing a curse which does the reputation of Hawaii a prodigious amount of harm.

Is the passing of Kamehameha Day without horse races for the first time in a quarter of a century a sign of the passing of the horse itself to make way for the auto machine? Or, to put it another way, how much longer will it be worth while to raise horses for speed? Still, a race horse sold in England the other day for \$150,000.

Probably no other equal portion of land on the surface of the globe offers more charm of nature and delight of sense as a field for recreative excursion, by automobile or old-fashioned means, than this very Island of Oahu.

It is truly pathetic to see the struggle of patience on a "Brill" car conductor's face when scolded for not ringing down by a passenger who has flattened his thumb on a bolt-head instead of pressing the button.

NEEDED CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERENCE.

The description of "fusion" by our correspondent, Peleg Jones, in yesterday's issue of the Advertiser, deserves to be remembered. The analogy to two co-operating highwaymen, under contract to "divide the swag," is too good to be lost. The irreverence of the comparison is fully condoned by its wit and its truth.

But another suggestion of our correspondent invites a stern protest. When he intimates that in Hawaii it is thought that "he who causes two politicians to grow where only one grew before is a benefit to the Hawaiian race," he presents a reason for Congressional interference. Of course, the reference is to the grafting politicians, who are the enemies of all growth except their own. The introduction of the mongoose into the Islands was the cause of much industrial destruction. The importation of the lantana threatened the ruin of what the mongoose had left.

In California, there is plenty of chapparal and chemical and snakes are abundant. Grafting politicians were multiplied there, until, a few years ago, it became a question whether anything would remain to be grafted. It was absolutely amusing before an election to walk along Market street in San Francisco and observe the political rattlers, usually out of sight, who were strung along the sidewalks in the sunny part of the day, and who held themselves erect and rattled until industrious and respectable citizens became frightened and moved away. Now conditions are changed. Sturdy immigrants, with means, are clearing out the brush and improved farms are the centers of American homes.

The independent American voter is the valuable factor in county elections, and in all elections. He who can make two of him grow where one grew before is a benefactor and a patriot. He who proposes to duplicate grafters, indeed to multiply them indefinitely, is an enemy to his country, to his race, and necessarily to American civilization and progress.

KAMEHAMEHA DAY.

This retrospective holiday, in which the Legislature has expressed its appreciation of the great results that flowed from the establishment of the Hawaiian monarchy, might well be more appropriately and fully celebrated. When Hawaii was annexed to the United States, every possible honor was paid to Kamehameha, surnamed "The Great," who in 1809 consolidated the government of the Hawaiian Islands, who immediately entered into commercial relations with the world, who extirpated barbarous practices, and who laid the foundation for future development.

It is true that Kamehameha I, like Napoleon, was born on an unimportant island. But it is also true that, mainly through the sheer force of his native genius and energy, he worked out a problem that was sufficiently perplexing and united his countrymen under a form of government, adapted to their needs, and, however small their numbers and unimportant their influence, gave to them a national autonomy and broke their insulation. Within a year after this sagacious monarch died at Kailua, idolatry was formally abolished, and the Islands opened to American missionaries.

These are events which invite and deserve commemoration. Assimilation may be slow and, in various directions, obstructed. But the future of this Territory is an assured fact, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the labors and struggles of the first King, through whom the opportunity for identification with civil liberty and the other mighty elements and concomitants of progressive civilization, was conferred, will never be forgotten, but treasured in grateful and undying memory.

STAR'S TRIBUTE TO HENRY.

By the appointment of William Henry as High Sheriff Oahu prison has lost a warden who is a difficult man to replace. The position of warden of a large prison is one that calls for specially strong character and steady judgment. The new sheriff not only possesses these, but he has been a student of penology and is up-to-date in all that is best in American prison administration. That he will make an efficient High Sheriff is certain, but care should be taken that the benefits which may result from his administration of his new office are not counterbalanced by the loss of efficiency in the other position.

The Hihenyrites must have been hard up to make any sort of a showing on Sunday. The Advertiser stated that Henry's nomination paper was "much more numerously signed" than was that of Brown. So it was, but the joke is that no less than twenty-seven of the names, all those of natives, by the way, were added after the papers had been filed.—Star.

Yes, the native voters outside the police force are quite generally insisting on getting into the Henry band-wagon.

The esteemed Advertiser's idea of party loyalty is to be loyal as long as there is something in it. As soon as loyalty interferes with personal ambition or private gain it advises throwing loyalty to the winds. This view has at least the beauty of being eminently practical.—Star.

And this comes from a paper which is supporting Brown so as to get the county printing and which tumbled over itself in denunciations of the straight ticket last fall. Speaking of "party loyalty" in the sense the Star now uses it, this is what that delectable paper said in its issue of October 1, 1904. There are plenty more quotations like it:

"The policy of voting a party ticket straight because the organization has done important work in preparing it, and because there is danger in scratching, is a policy which would have perpetuated the power of almost every corrupt political boss who has perfected a machine in an American community. It is all Boss Tweed asked before he went to Sing-Sing, and all Boss Croker wanted before he fled to Europe. On the other side of the continent, it kept Blind Boss Buckley safe with both hands in San Francisco's treasury, year after year, and was the sole argument that could be dragged into the campaign in support of the machine of Boss Burns."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Miss Ben Taylor, principal of the public school at Waiohini, Kau, Hawaii, is booked to leave for the coast on the Ventura.

Mrs. Arthur Waai, wife of the Lahaina postmaster, is in town to meet her husband returning from the mainland.

Postmaster Pratt cooked the first meal on a gas range and the Gazette Company was the first to run its linotypes with the new power.

Dr. C. L. McLean arrived from Hutchinson plantation, Kau, in the Mauna Loa to exchange places with Dr. Davis, physician at Ewa plantation.

Representative Carl S. Smith returned from the capital on Wednesday, with a commission in his pocket to act as Deputy Attorney General at the May term of court—Hilo Tribune.

The Maize Sugar Co. is going to develop the running water at Keala for electric power to operate a pumping plant. J. S. McCandless has sunk two artesian wells on the plantation, both of which have a copious flow.

It is reported that Carl Wolters, manager of Hutchinson plantation, has sued J. H. Makino for libel on account of matter published in the Kau Weekly. Makino, however, is said to have sold his interest in the paper some time ago.

To manage the reception of Secretary Taft and party, the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association have appointed the following committee: M. Phillips, Joseph A. Gilman, J. A. M. Johnson, J. G. Spencer, L. E. Pinkham, E. Faxon Bishop and C. Hedemann.

Orders have been received for the two artillery companies stationed at Camp McKinley to prepare to leave for the coast in the transport Buford which will arrive early in July from Manila. Companies L and M, Tenth Infantry, which are to relieve the artillery detachment, will be here about the same time.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

J. E. Santos, the guitar maker, one of the best known Portuguese residents, died yesterday of blood poisoning that arose from self-treatment of a corn.

Mrs. Esther Jacobsen yesterday settled her fine and penalty for smuggling at the office of the Federal court paying \$225 regular duty and a penalty of \$1500. The goods, valued at \$550, are restored to her.

An automobile tour of the island of Oahu will be made today by representatives of the Star, Bulletin and Advertiser as guests of Charles Bellina. The start will be made at 8 a. m. the return to be made in the afternoon.

The charity dance given by the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society at Progress hall last evening was a social and financial success. The dance was largely attended and it was a merry gathering. The hall was tastefully decorated. Mrs. Gus Murphy and Mrs. Du Roi presided at the lemonade and lunch table.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

W. B. Rowell returned from Maui in the Claudine.

Henry C. Ovenden was a passenger in the Claudine from Maui.

The annual picnics of the Sunday schools will be held today.

Auditor J. H. Fisher returned from a trip to Kauai on the W. G. Hall.

Arch. Dodds, a Lahainaluna teacher, arrived in town by the Claudine.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Atkinson returned from Lahaina in the Claudine yesterday.

Capt. Paul Smith, Board of Health inspector, returned yesterday from a special errand to Maui.

A. S. Wilcox and A. Haneberg were returning passengers from Kauai on the W. G. Hall yesterday morning.

Dr. Johnson of Chicago and party of four made an auto trip to Haleiwa on Saturday to remain over Kamehameha Day.

Mrs. D. H. Case and two children arrived from Walluku yesterday morning on their way to the mainland for a visit among relatives.

Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson is in Chicago on his way home.

Judge De Bolt will resume the criminal calendar this morning.

Joseph Keawe, the embezzling Hookea postmaster, will be sentenced by Judge Dole today.

The Ballou-Parker libel suit trial, with the defense on, will be resumed before Judge Lindsay this morning.

A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life.

Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is INCREASED VITALITY—VIGOR—VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY—to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

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than by any other known combination. Be sure as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, the EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH, and so lately sound worn-out, "used up" and valueless. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this widespread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION

chambers should see that the word "Therapion" appears on British Government Stamp (it is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/6 and 4/6. For the letters on a red ground affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 10, 1905.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val., Bid, Ask. Includes Mercantile, Sugar, and Miscellaneous sections.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

50 McBryde, 7.50.

LOCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Alexander Young Building, Honolulu, Monday, June 12.

Table with columns: Year, Month, Mean, Thermo, 24 Hour Rainfall, Average Humidity, Average Cloudiness, Average Wind Velocity, Direction, Average.

ALEX. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau Office Every Sunday Morning.

Table with columns: Day, Month, Mean, Thermo, Humidity, Wind, etc.

Note:—Barometer readings are corrected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour.

ALEX. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: Day, Time, High Tide, Low Tide, Sun sets, Moon sets, etc.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

Misses Alice and Helene, sisters of Merle Johnson, left in the bark Mohican on Sunday for their home in Philadelphia.

Judge Kepoikal has resigned from the Walluku Improvement Association because another member was obnoxious in his estimation.